E. A. BROOKS, the famous Boot and Shoe Maker, of 150 Fulton-st, is doing a tremendous business. His store is constantly througed by purchasers who know the value of "understandings" made to fit faultlessly, and manufactured of the best material. Met Brooks's clothing for the feet is irrepronchably excellenged and is not to be surpassed. If you want good and cheap Books or Shoes, pay him a visit.

REALLY GOOD GAITERS AT LOW PRICES .-Remember, not only cheap but rood. WATKINS, 114 Ful-on-st, salks none but articles combining these two requi-ites. No person who buye his best articles complians of the patent leather c acking.

119 NTUTHAS

Citizens and strangers are invited to

Thou Only three shillings per yard for good
Thou On. Chorns, one to two yards wide, at 99 Bowers,
HIRAM ANDERSON'S. English and American three-ply
Carpets, 7s. 8s. and 9s. per yard; splendid Ingrain Carpets,
4s. 26. and 6s. per yard; common lagrain Carpets, 7s.
8s. per yard. Also, wenderful bargains in Table Covers,
Window Shades, Druggete, Hearth Rugs, &c.

The Zephyr Under-Shirts, to be had at the Housey and Under-garment Manufactory of RANKIN & RAY, 104 Bowery, are superior to any other material for gently absorbing perspiration. They are extremely light, very elastic, and delightful to wear. But make the trial, and you will find it so.

GENTLEMANLY SATISFACTION. - The satisfaction a gentleman feele in securing a set of elegantly ande Shirts that fit him to a hair, can be appreciated by those in the habit of giving their orders to GREEN. I Asto Mouse. Punctual to the hour, and perfectly adapted to the feure, his Shirts are always ready at the time promised and sever require alteration.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR .- First unaity Ready made white and colored Grass and Lines Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Mermo, Alpaca, and Luster do; insigle milled Cassimere, Mermo, Sombazine and Drillion Pantaloons, with a large assertment of Lines, Marseilles and other Vests, at our small moderate prices. WM. T. JERRINGS & CO., 231 Broadway,

Housekeepers, and all others, in want To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The
NEWTON COMPANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Sterootype
Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a
copper face, at about one-third additional cost, so that their
durability is increased in direct proportion to the superisr
tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is an \$2 is to 1. From this single fact it
will at once be persured that a thin face of copper must
give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters putent for the improvement, and
they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, 8 North William-St. New-York at their esNew-York Courier and Engineer; New-York Daily Tribune; Bosten Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union,
Rosten Pictorial Drawing-Roem Companion; New-York
Organ, and others.

New-York Company.

8 North William-St. N. Y.

NEW-YORK LAUNDRY, 18 Sprucetreet, ner Nassar-at.—To Families, Hotels, Singie Geutlemen, &c. &c.—Family clothes purely washed, cicariy starched, and elegantly ironed at a few hours' notice, when necessity requires.) Washing and rough drying at two shilings per dozen pieces, for those wishing to iron at he'me. Gentlomen's shirts are done up equal to new shirts on sale Gentlemen's collars ironed in Troy style. Light colored antialcons and vests elegantly ironed and possible Ladies' dresses and all fine articles done up by an experienced faundress. Stams, ink spots, and middew removed. All srticles collected and returned by wagon, carefully proceeded, free of charge. Apply or send by post to New-York Laundry, 18 Spruce-st.

1919 218& W.

Germany is one of the greatest muto the countries in the world. There, every child is taught to use its voice in earliest infancy, and as much attention is paid to its singing as to the elementary education of our children; it is at once their study and amusement. Speaking of Germany, reminds us of Hoofand's German Bitters, which are now as popular in this country, as music is in Germany. They are a most excellent medicine, prepared and sold only by Dr. Jackson. 130 Arch.st., Philadelphia. Agents for this city, A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st., and C. H. King, 293 Broadway.

Loss of Appetite.—When the appetite utterly fails, and the whole animal machinery seems to be losing its strength and vitality for want of sustenance, delay not one day before you resort to that unequaled tenic, insignant and restorative, Raspi's Health Restorative Bitters. It will soon bring back a keen relish for food, and the power and disponition for exertion. General depot 3s2 Houdson-st. 30 cents per battle.

A FAVORITE REMEDY .- We believe no A FAVORITE REMEDY.—We believe no medicine in the world has ever given such astonishing proof of its efficacy in restoring health and strength, as the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility of the system, this medicine acts in the most agreable manner, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies and prescriptions have failed. Pamphlets containing certificates of the most remarkable cures may be had gratuitously of the Agents.

For sale by A. R. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st; A. D. Scovill & Co. 316, and C. A. Rose, 192 Broadway, J. & I. Coddington, 103 Hudson-st, and 713 Broadway; E. M. Gumon, 127 Boyef rr, corner of Grand st; Hall, Rockle & Co. 206 Greenwith St; and by Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

SAID NEIGHBOR STUBBS To Molly Grubbs— How goes life's battle Molly ' Oh dear—cries she—the bugs make ase Both mad and melanchely. Said Stubbs to her— My dear, you err
To take on in this way,
For the Powder of LYON will set them all dying
And they finish the act in a day,
tyle tibelity
LYON'S Depot, 424 Broadway

COUNTRY ABVERTISING BY W. H. MC-DONALD, 102 NASSAU-ST., CONNER OF ANN—On file the very best leading newspapers in the United States, for which he has fullest authority to contract for advertising, at the lowest rates charged by the office. His papers are filed in the same manner as the Exchange and other Reading Rouns. Parephlets with hists of towns, &c., furnished to advertisers.

DR. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY Pills do not gripe, Schen or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton st. New-York, Proc. by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton st. New-York, Proc. 24 9m Was st. 44 9m Was st. 44 9m Was st. 45 9m Was st. 45

HANMOCKS !- LEARY & Co., leaders and HAMMOCKS — IREARY of Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and a Astor House, Brondway, will this day open syveral bajer superior Mexican Grass Hammon's 12th

B. PALMER is the Agent of the best papers of the whole country, and authorized by to proprietors to receive subscriptions and advertisements the publishers lowest rates. The papers, torus of adversing, &c., can be seen at the Agency. Tribune Buildings.

See advertisement of BARRITT'S

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st. near the Park. Prof. Wise-Governor's Aid-Fire-Arrival of Copper-Proposed Monuments-Markets, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 18. Prof. Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, will

Philaphiphia, Friday, July 18.

Prof. Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, will commence indulging our citizens with topical ascensions, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, by means of his new mammoth balloon, Hercules. This is something new and quite novel. The hight of the balloon is regulated by means of a rope attached to a windlass.

Gov. Johnston has appointed Edinand Lewis, formerly a member of the celebrated Capt. Walker's company of mounted riflemen, one of his aids, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

The premises occupied by J. C. Berger miniature painter, on Cappenter-court, back of Chestmut-st, were damaged by fire this morning. The melancholy part of the affair, is, that eleven Canary birds and two doves, pets of that clever gentleman, Signor Blitz, were smothered to death by the smoke.

The Schuylkill Canal brought to this city has week three cargoes of copper ore from the vicinity of Valley Forge. This is a new article of transportation for that canal.

Mr. Waterman, a member of our City Councits, last night offered resolutions proposing to error in Independence Square, in his city, thirteen commentative monuments, which embodies. I think, a grand and patriotic idea. It I comprehend the resolutions aright, they contemplate the erection of these monuments by the States themselves. It is proposed, however, in order to secure some degree of unanimity, that each of the old thirteen States should send delegates to a convention, to be held in this city, at which a plan shall be definitely arranged for carrying out the enterprise. In this way concord will be obtained and the idea executed in a proper manner. The Corror market is unsettled and £320 bales Upland and New Orleans have been disposed of at arregular prices and a decline from our former quotations. There is some little apport demand for Fleux, and Ilval, 200 barrels paints of Southern and Penna, at 40425 cents. The reason in the surface of the common and extra brands. Some of Southern and Penna, at 40425 cents Pennayly and \$4 2524 15 for centmon and extra bran

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.

17 Advertisements for The Tribene of Monday ought to be sent in before 2 o'clock on Saturday evening. For Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Com. stock, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Liverpool. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing the latest news, can be had at the Desk this morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing

The prominent feature of the late news from California will surprise those who have not carefully watched the course of events, and are not in some degree familiar with the condition of society in that State. The summary proceedings of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance, in the trial, condemnation and execution of the thief Jenkins, are not to be regarded in the light of an ordinary riot, much less as an example of hostility to the established laws, heralding disorganization and anarchy. Seen from the proper point of view, it is a manifestation-violent, it is true-of that spirit of Order which created the State of California, and while we regret the causes which induced it, our faith in the integrity of those who perpetrated it is nowise weakened.

There is no denying, now, that the laws of the State, in their present operation, are inadequate to protect the lives and property ofher citizens. The amount of crime has fearfully increased during the last few months, and the existence of an organized band of desperadoes, covering a large portion of the country, has been ascertained .-The temptations which California offers to outlaws of all nations, have brought to her shores a host of persons of the vilest character, and all the exertions of the authorities, unaided by effective prisons and other material appliances, have failed to check them in their career of crime.

In this emergency, there is a general determination to resort, in self-defense, to the severe code of the early gold-diggers. We have already spoken of the prevalence of this sentiment in the mining regions, where any regular legal procedure is next to impossible. Not only there, however, where any friend of Civil Order would justify such a course, but also in San Francisco, with her Criminal Courts and prisons, a sure, speedy and terrible retaliation is to be dealt upon every offender. After seeing the fairest part of the city laid in ashes by the hand of an incendiary, and the escape, through some quibble of the law, of the culprit who attempted to repeat that dreadful visitation, it is not to be wondered that the merchants of San Francisco should take the administration of justice into their own hands. The names attached to the declaration of the Committee of Vigilance, are those of the most orderly and influential citizens of the place-men who would not rashly venture on so hazardous a course, or lightly assume so awful a responsibility.

San Francisco, therefore, presents the singular spectacle of a community governed by two powers, each of which is separate and distinct from the other. They cannot come in conflict, since there is no aggressive movement against the Law on the part of the Committee, and no attempt on the part of the regular authorities to interfere with the action of the latter. Public opinion universally upholds the course pursued by the Committee. This course, under the eircumstances, cannot be called Mob Law, or Lynch Law, in the common acceptation of the term. It more nearly resembles the Martial Law which prevails during a state of siege. It has been suggested by the presence of a danger which the ordinary course of law seemed inadequate to meet. Life and property must be protected at all hazards: the country is at the mercy of as vile a horde of outcasts as the sun ever shone upon: and nothing but the most prompt and relentless justice will give us security. These are probably the sentiments of nine-tenths of the citizens of Cali-

At this distance, we will not venture to judge whether the circumstances demand so merciless a code. [ But we are sufficiently familiar with the characters of the men composing the Committee of Vigilance, to acquit them of any other motives, than that of maintaining public order and individual security. We believe they will exercise the power they have assumed no longer than is absolutely necessary to subserve these ends, and that their willing submission to the authority of the law when the law shall be competent to protect them, will add another chapter to the marvellous history of their State. In spite of these violent exhibitions of popular sentiment, the instinct of Order, the capacity for Self-Government, is manifested more strongly in California, at this moment, than in any other part of the world.

The news from the interior is again favorable, except in the Southern districts where a band of marauders have been carrying on a systematic course of plunder. The quartz veins are richer than ever, and the harvests promise an abundant yield.

## The Chief of Police.

We have been silent on the passage of the recent law with reference to this functionary, and have not expressed an opinion either as to the office or its occupant. It was enough that the law had passed and must be executed. For our part, we were willing that Mr. Matsell should withdraw into private life without inquiring into or commenting upon his official conduct.

But the singular efforts making to retain him in office render it impossible to persist in such benevolent silence. The Courser and Enquirer for several days past, and

heading of 'The Thieves in Albany and the Thieves in New-York,' the former 'thieves' being an elegant and peculiarly dignified epithet applied to the Whig Members of the Legislature,) take up the cause of Mr. Matsell in a manner which requires notice. From the diatribes of these journals one would suppose that beside Matsell there was not a soul in this town capable of directing the police, and of holding burglars and pickpockets in check. Indeed, in the event of his removal, The Post advises all who have gone to the country, leaving their houses vacant, to come back, if they would not have them ravaged by plunderers, at whose mercy the City will then be left. But more than this, it urges the Mayor to contemn the law, and nominate and renominate Matsell forever, thus keeping him in office in spite of law, Legislature, Common Council and everything. This last piece of advice is worthy of a journal which justified and lauded the late resigning Sen-

Now we take leave to deny this absolute ubiquity of Mr. Matsell. We do not believe he is sole and unapproachable in all New-York. We presume that there are others equally honest, equally vigilant. equally firm, equally resolute, and equally capable in suppressing iniquity and vice in every way the law commands and permits. Nay, if we must say it, we are sure there are men more competent and worthy, men under whom Astor Place riots will not be suffered to grow into fatal magnitude, nor unlicensed groggeries tolerated, nor the thousand gambling hells of the City allowed to fatten undisturbed on the money and the morals of our citizens.

If justice had been done this officer, he would have been impeached and tried for gross neglect of duty, or gross incapacity, or both, on occasion of the Astor-place Riots. We hold him eminently responsible for those bloody and exciting scenes, for he might and should have prevented them, but did not. And we will assure both the Courier and The Post that one of the strongest reasons for the opposition to Matsell, which procured the passage of the recent law, was urged by the opponents of gambling. They were even more strenuous for his removal than any other party that we know of, because they were convinced that so long as he remained at the head of the Police, the gaming houses would not be shut up, nor their keepers and decoy ducks punished.

But what would the journals have? When Mr. Matsell was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer, and appointed on party grounds, it was for a fixed term. At the expiration of that term it became the duty of the Mayor to nominate to the Common Council a successor in the office. Mayor Woodhull did not do this duty, and Matsell held over, simply because no successor had been appointed. When Mr. Kingsland was sworn into the Mayoralty the duty devolved on him, but he too failed to perform it. The law was plain, but he did not obey it. He set it at nought, and kept Matsell in office without authority, or rather in defiance of all authority save "his own mere motion and good pleasure." What was to be done in such a case? Was the law to be executed, or were the intrigues of a Chief of Police in love with a fat office, and the weakness and arbitrary will of Mayors to rule the City. The Post calls itself a democratic paper, but sees nothing against democracy in such highhanded trifling with official duty and official power.

Such was not, however, the opinion of everybody, and after the Mayor had failed, not only in his duty, but, as we understand, had also failed to keep his express promise to make a nomination, the matter was referred to the Legislature. That body decided that the Mayor must come up to the mark, and make a nomination according to law, or else the Common Council should have the power to make its own nomination, and fill the vacancy itself. This is the provision against which such a hubbub is raised on the ground of an utterly false and exaggerated estimate of Mr. Matsell's character and efficiency, and of his innocence, Heaven save the mark! of all interference in politics. But, even if he had all these qualities and fifty thousand others of a still more wonderful sort, we do not see that he is thereby entitled to hold the office forever, without proper appointment, after his regular term and the commission by which he holds it have both expired. It may square with the ideas of The Post and The Courier to have office holders by special prerogative and without any formality of election, but it does not square with ours, nor, we presume to say, with those of the people at

If Mr. Matsell is such a paragon of perfection, why should he shrink from having his claims tested in the ordinary and legitimate way? Why should he be afraid of a new election if he has done such great things, if he is such an incomparable officer, and the public are so unanimously in his favor? Why should he desire to have the law set aside in his behalf if he is conscious of such unequaled integrity and such virtuous experience? Suppose he is not now elected, he will meet no worse fate than others have done before him, and let him be sure that the people will in due time render him justice against the envenomed enemies that now persecute him to the great delight of all miscreants and the special jubilation of the Five Points, as The Post, whose authority we shall not dispute, positively assures us.

- Mayor Kingsland is seriously counselled to treat even the new law with contempt, and to keep Matsell in office by nomvesterday The Evening Post, (under the inating him only, no matter how often or

how decidedly the Common Council may reject him. That is a piece of advice whose value he will decide upon for himself, but if the law does not render it nugatory, as we trust it does, we warn him that there are some games of remarkable depth and brilliancy which do not always come out according to the original calculations .-Possibly this may prove to be one of them.

-We may add that we trust the next Legislature will pass still another law about this office, so that hereafter it shall be filled by popular election.

## The New Postage Law.

It is certain that the new Postage Law is blemished with serious faults, but we are too thankful for the good it has to join in its unmitigated condemnation. The cheap and uniform letter postage, which it establishes at least for all distances under three thousand miles, is too great a blessing to be overshadowed by the minor defects which the next Congress can hardly fail to remedy.

The chief of these defects is the high rate of postage fixed on transient newspapers. Perhaps, indeed, the rates on all newspapers are unnecessarily high, but the charge of two cents in advance on transient ones is beyond dispute, exorbitant. It is a tax which, without reason, tends to prevent the sending of such through the mail .-There is no good ground why a single journal sent by a private person to a friend, should be subjected to a higher impost than one sent by a publisher to a subscriber.-All that can be required is that the postage should be paid in advance, so that the post will not lose by carrying it, but the rate of payment should be the lowest possible.

We have received a printed petition to be presented to Congress, asking for a rate of one cent on all letters for any distance. by sea or land, and that newspapers and periodicals may be conveyed gratis. We have no doubt that in time letters will be carried as cheap as that, but we can hardly expect it till the experiment of the present rate shall have proved successful. But as to the gratuitous transportation of newspapers and periodicals, we see no conclusive reason for asking it, while the injurious effect it would have on the country journals is a strong reason against its adoption, if not against its justice. They have too strong an interest in Congress to allow such a law to pass. Besides, they form a very useful part of the press of the Republic, and the proposed law would be their ruin. As t is, they suffer from the competition of the great city papers, and are able to meet it only by new industry and talent. We should e sorry to have them subjected to a provision against which industry and talent would be unable to hold their own, much less to improve the country press along with the growth of the country itself.

A good deal of fault has been found with the Postmaster-General for his construction of the law as to transient papers. In that category he includes all papers which are not taken for three months, and taxes them accordingly. We do not see how the law can be explained otherwise. It provides that papers sent to regular subscribers shall be charged so much per quarter, not so much per week, or per single number. The shortest time it recognizes as constituting a regular subscription is three months, while for transient papers it establishes a different rate. The inference seems plain that under the law all which are not taken and paid for by the quarter are transient, and must be so charged. The fault is in the law, and not in the Postmaster-General, whose desire undoubtedly is to construe all its provisions wiith the utmost liberality possible. Indeed, we may well be thankful that at last we have a gentleman in that office who favors the cheap system, and understands that it can produce a revenue as well as benefit the people. The defect in the law we must see to, and have it mended next Winter, but let us in the meanwhile do justice to the enlightened and business-like

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Fredericksburg Herald, Lynchburg Virginian, Lewisburg hronicle, and Farmville Republican, papers pub lished in the State of Virginia, have all express ed an opinion favorable to Mr. Fillmore as the next Whig candidate for the Presidency.

head of the National Post-Office.

-The Whigs of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, La., have also complimented the President with a nomination, and Gen. Campbell, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, goes

CHEROKEE AFFAIRS .- The Advocate of July I states that great dissatisfaction exists among Old Settlers, or Western Cherokees, with th nduct of Col. Drennen in reference to the payment of the per capita claims under the Treaty of August 1846. He is accused of being personally interested natter, and with appointing a Comout due authority, to favor his own ends. Severa Old Settlers have come out with a public protest against his course. John Ross and Joseph Vani rave been nominated by a Convention as candidates for the office of Principal Chief of the Nation. Several murders have recently been perpetrated, but we observe with pleasure that an effort is being made to awaken an interest in the Temperance cans

FROM PORTO RICO. - By the arrival at this port vesterday of the Br. schooner Fear Not, Capt. Heath, from St. Johns, P.R., which port she left on the #d inst., we learn that sugar is very scarce, owing to there being so much rain lately, which had inu dated the plantations. Sugar was selling at 4 to 4 cents per pound.

Оню--Gov. Wood has appointed Sheppard T. Norris, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the Court of Common Pleas in the place of George Collings, resigned.

ARKANSAS.-The Hon. John R. Hampton, President of the Senate, has arrived at Little Rock, and in the absence of Governor Roane from the State, fills the Gubernatorial Chair. Judge Field administered the oath of installation and His Excellency has entered upon duties with his characteristic precision and good judgment. Arkansas has not yet secoled from the CITY ITEMS:

Several columns of City Items and other local news will be found on the Sixth page of this morning's edition.

YESTERDAY .- Another specimen of equatorial temperature. The thermometer again at 91° in the afternoon, and the night but little cooler than the day. O for a whiff of the pine-scented wind of

THE OPERA .- To-night, Lucia di Lamermoor, with the beautiful Bosio, the romantic Bettini, and the truly masculine and inspiring Badiali, This is an opera and a cast which hardly needs the delicious, cool breath of the Bay to draw the City to Castle Garden. Verily, these Summer-delights of the City half recompense us for our involuntary neg-

"the pomp that fills."

EDUCATION IN NEW-YORK-OUR EVENING SCHOOLS-SCHOOL MONEYS-COLLEGES, &c.&c.-The Evening Schools of the City of New-York have now been in active operation for four years. They were commenced in the Winter of 1847-8. with six schools, which were attended by 1,224 pupils, whose ages or daily employments prevented their attending the Day Schools. In the second year, the number of schools increased to 15, with an average attendance of 2,190. The third year, there were 18 schools, with an attendance of 2,490, and during the last season, with 20 schools there has been an average attendance of 2.945, being an increase of nearly 20 per cent over that of last year. The system has thus met with entire success, and a gratifying improvement has occurred in the deportment and acquirements of the pupils.

The individuals who constitute this large body are of all ages, from twelve to sixty. Many of them are natives of the countries of Europe, and are at first unable to understand our language. Yet a desire for knowledge suffices to overcome these difficulties and others equally great, and strict order and decorum is preserved in all the schools.

An interesting feature in these Schools, says the Report of the Committee on Evening Schools made to the Board of Education, is the largely increased attendance of foreign adults, chiefly Germans, who come to acquire a knowledge of the elements of an English education. In one School there were from eighty to one hundred of this class, very few of whom had any knowledge of our language. In this case, a German teacher was employed, who, acting as interpreter as well as teacher, was enabled greatly to facilitate the progress of his countrymen.

The expense of conducting these Schools has een as follows:

First year..... 6 Schools, cost.... \$6,089 46
Second year.... 15 ..... 14,289 78
Third year... 18 ..... 14,285 99
Fourth year... 20 ..... 16,500 98

The annual expense of each School, therefore, s about \$800, after its outfit.

The Committee on Evening Schools report to the Board of Education, as their unanimous opinion that the public good requires that the annual appropriation for the Evening Schools should be increased to \$17,500 or \$20,000; that the Schools already established are all needed, and that the term of seventeen weeks is not too

-The late Report of the Board of Education gives a number of valuable tables, exhibiting he annual expense of the Common Schools in the City for the past seven years; statements and comparisons in relation to the Common Schools of other Cities and States ; and a list, nearly com plete, of the various Colleges and Universities in the Union. We copy two of these tables as a matter of interest to the citizen :

Table exhibiting the actual Annual Expense of the Com-mon Schools in the City of New-York during a period of seven years.

f seven years. Expense. | Years. \$200,973 66 | 1849.... 189,107 17 | 1850.... TABLE exhibiting the Comparative Expense of the Common Schools in the City of New-York during a period of

OUR POST OFFICE.-The following are ome of the Post Office Statistics for the quarter

Amounting to ... 262,095 Amounting to ... 531,030 letters and 250,894 papers. letters, and 414,523 News papers.

Gross amount 1,093,125 letters, and 655,417 papers showing a decrease of 141.046 letters, and an increase of 95,237 papers, as to the quantity of sea letters and papers sent and received during the quarter ending March 31, 1851. To the above amount of letters, add the daily average domestic correspondence, and it will give about 6,098,125 letters that have passed through this office during the last quarter. The average number of daily mails, post billed, made up and dispatched, for the same quarter, is about 1 900 and about the same number are received, assorted and delivered or distributed daily. The number of letters advertised for the quarter is 46,114 about one-fourth of which have been delivered to the proper owners, and the remaining three-fourths sent to the dead letter office at Washington. The number of dead letters received at this office from the dead letter office at Washington, for the same quarter, and containing property of value, consisting of moneys in various sums, bills of exchange, &c. for amounts ranging from \$5 to \$20,000, is 1,296-830 of which have been delivered to the proper parties, and the remaining 466 having been unclaimed, were returned to the dead letter office. In addition to the above, must be taken into consideration the enormous quantity of domestic papers, daily passing through the office, as exchanges, and to subscribers, and the reader may then form only a slight estimate of the very great quantity of work transacted in the N. Y. Post Office.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.-The examination of the students in this institution has been going on for the past two weeks, and is now drawing to a close. On the 30th inst. the Annual Commencement will take place at Tripler Hall.

ONE MORE GONE .- James Malone, late member of Company F. N. Y. Volunteers, died or Thursday and will be buried to-morrow.

THE COLLISION OF FERRY BOATS .- At 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon an elderly lady, named Jane Smart, residing at 197 Monroe-st., while on board one of the Williamsburgh ferry boats was killed by another of the boats of the same ferry comming in collision with the one which she was aboard. The name of that boat is the Osceola, and she was run into by the Seneca. The captain of the former boat, seeing no way to prevent the collision called to his passengers to go aft. The deceased was 6 years of age, and being infirm was unable to reach the place of safety, and the boats coming in contact was thrown to the deck with great violence and

received injuries causing death an hour afterward. A lady named Caroline Wall, residing at the corner of Grand and Goerick sts, who was aboard the boat, was also injured at the time. The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and a verdict of "Death by Injuries" was rendered. But one witness was examined, and not a particle of evidence was adduced showing whether the collision was ac cidental or the result of sheer carelessness.

THE MILITIA LAW .- We would direct

the attention of the Assessors in particular, the

Board of Supervisors also, and indeed of all male

citizens over the age of eighteen years and up to

forty-five, to the following law, which is in operation

since the 16th of April last in this City and State

The Assessors, who will be allowed \$1 50 per day for

attending to the duties which this law imposes,

should pay particular attention to the eleventh sec-

tion of the Act, which makes it imperative upon them

to meet "on some day in the first week in August,"

in relation to the same, and also to the fourteenth sec

tion, which subjects them to a fine of \$50, or to prose-

cution for a misdemeanor in the event of their neglect-

ing to attend to the duties which this law prescribes.

The following is a carefully prepared synopsis, which

will be read with interest by all military men, and

particularly by mounted officers and members of

cavalry and artillery, who, it appears, are entitled to receive \$1 per day when appearing at parade, mounted and equipped. The Assessors in every Ward, Town and City of the State, have to look to the immediate operation of this law, and though as regards this City and County, and the First Division of the Militia of the State under Gen. Sandford, its passage may be considered an eversight, it is yet the law, and has to be obeyed. A short bill was introduced during the extra session of the Legislature, which has just terminated, with a view to exempt New-York and Brooklyn from the operation of this law . it passed the House of Assembly, but no concurrent action was taken by the Senate and, therefore, this Act of April last remains in full force, and governs all military men, as well as our citizens in general, such as are subject to perform military duty. The act is entitled "An Act for the enrollment of the Militia , to abolish militia fines in certain cases , and to exempt members of uniformed companies from working on highways and serving on Chief (Governor) to appoint and commission the brigade, regimental and company officers, necessary to complete the organization of all military district There are forty-three sections altogether in the bill, and without going through the formality of quoting by section, in detail, we give a full and correct abstract of the entire Law, as it now stands. The Assessors chosen in each city, village, town or ward. have annually to make out a roll, which shall contain the names of all persons, in their respective as sessment Districts, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The Adjutant-General must furnish the Supervisors with certain law forms, to facilitate the labors of the Assessors, whom they are to supply with the same to aid them in making out their rolls. All tavern-keepers, keepers of boarding-houses, every master and mistress of any dwelling house, and head of Quaker and Shaker societies or communities, shall upon application of any Assessor, under the provisions of this act, give information of the names of all resilents in their respective dwellings, and in the event of their refusal to comply with this provision of the law, or should they give false information, they shall forfeit ten dollars for every item of information, so demanded by the Assessors, who are to report the names of all who incur such penalty, to the Military Commandant of the Company District in which they reside. When the roll is completed, notices are required, in relation to the same, to be posted in three of the most public places in the city, town or ward, setting forth that said roll has been completed, and can be seen at the residence of one of the said Assessors, to be named in said notice. Such citizens as claim exemption from military duty, on account of physical defect, bodily infirmity, or for other causes, must make an affidavit, stating the facts upon which such exemption is claimed, the Assessors having power to administer the oath. On some day in the first week in August, the Assessors have to meet and determine who are exempt or no liable to perform military duty-and have to furnish a copy of the same to the Commandant of Company Districts—and if any Assessor refuses to perform his duties, he renders himself hable to a prosecution for a misdemennor, or to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, according to circumstances. The Board of Supervisors of each County in the State are required to cause the military roll of every city, village, town, or ward to be compared with the assessment rolls, and to transfer all names of citizens liable to pay commutation money to the corrected assessment rolls of their respective Counties. The commutation moneys to be collected in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes. The Collectors shall designate upon their rolls the amount paid by each person; and all moneys thus collected are to be paid over to the County Treasurer and to be credited to the Military fund-separate books to be kept in his office, in which an account of the same is to be kept; The fund so created is to be applied exclusively to military purposes, save pay of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, to be given to each Assessor for his services, which can only be procured upon the certificate of a Supervisor. No other money is to be paid out of said fund, save upon the "Order of a Board of Officers," to consist of a Brigadier General and the field of cers of a Regiment, any three of whom, includ ing the President, can form a quorum mandants of Companies are required to report the strength of their commands, to the Inspector-Gen eral, at annual parades; and in lieu of said annual parade, the commanding officer of a brigade may, as often as he shall deem proper, order out for parade the regiments under his command, uniformed and equipped, to parade for not to exceed two consecutive days. All mounted officers, and all members of any company of cavalry or artillery, who shall appear at parade mounted or equipped, shall receive one dollar per day for each horse actually used by them at any annual parade or excampment, and are entitled to the same since the 16th of April last. There may be attached to each regiment a section of flying artil lery, to whom shall be issued field pieces, howitzers and caussons. All Acts inconsistent with this Act are repealed since its passage, upon which it went immediately into effect. The above will be found a carefully prepared synopsis of this law, which is now ce throughout the State. The Assessors have to direct their immediate attention to it, as the mounted officers, cavalry and artillers, who turned out on the 4th July, have power to claim the allowance which this Act provides. In every respect, the provisions of this law will be looked upon as deeply important, and interesting to all classes of citizens The N. Y. and Erie Railroad carried during the last week, from Dunkisk castward, 1,300 horses, 9,009 hogs, and 3,000 sheep.

FOR HOME. - Postmaster-General Hall and family and Mrs. Fillmore and son are bound for Buffalo for visit and recreation.

MCRDER .- We learn from Rahway that a nan named S. F. Lawrence, struck his wife on Tuesday night with an iron bar, breaking her jaw. She died on Wednesday night. It is said Lawrence was n the habit of chewing opium, and was under its influence at this time. He was arrested.

SHORT BOYS .- On Thursday night a gang of these villains undertook to enjoy a fight on the pier. They gathered to the number of some three hundred and fifty at their respective rendezvous, and marched to the foot of Clarkson-st. Just as they were about to commence fighting, a large police force, from the Ninth Ward, made their appearance. headed by Ald. Ball, of that ward. The Alderman took the stand, and after addressing the crowd they finally dispersed, not, however, without much grumb ling.

THE TERRIER CHARRIOT .- Now and then the Broadway people are amused at the sudden it-ruption among the carts and stages that thunder con-stantly along the Russ pavement, of a neet little